

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

In Re Application of:)
WOLLER, Ronald R., et al) Art Unit: 3634
)
Serial No.: 10/776,845) Examiner: THOMPSON II, Hugh B.
)
Filed: February 11, 2004) Appeal No. _____
)
For: FOOTHOLD FOR CLIMBING)
TREE STANDS)

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Commissioner for Patents
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RESPONSE TO NOTIFICATION OF NON-COMPLIANT
APPEAL BRIEF UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 41.37

INTRODUCTION

This is an appeal to the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences of the rejection of the claims in the subject application. This Amended Brief is submitted in response to the Notification of Non-Complaint Appeal Brief of July 10, 2006, and in furtherance of Applicant's Notice of Appeal under 37 C.F.R § 41.31, filed July 6, 2006.

This Amended Brief is submitted with a one-month extension of time request, along with the requisite fee of \$120. However, if any additional extension is required, please consider this a request therefore. The requisite fees for this Brief were paid on December 12, 2005. The Commissioner is authorized to charge any additional fees or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account 50-1513.

1. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest is the owner of the present application, Summit Treestands, LLC (the assignee of this application) of 715 Summit Drive, S.E., Decatur, Alabama 35601.

2. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

There are no other known appeals or interferences that will directly affect, or be directly affected by, or have a bearing on the Board's decision in this Appeal.

3. STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 1-3, 5-11, 13-17, 19, and 20 are pending in this application. Claims 10 and 16 stand objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim an any intervening claim. Claims 1-3, 5-9, 11, 13-15, 17, 19, and 20 stand rejected. Claim 17 was indicated as rejected in the Status of the Claims; however, the Examiner failed to specify in the Office Action of April 4, 2006, specific reasons for rejecting Claim 17.

The appealed claims are Claims 1-3, 5-9, 11, 13-15, 17, 19, and 20.

4. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

A Response and Amendment was filed on July 6, 2006, to amend a drawing to include a reference number previously omitted. The Examiner has not yet entered this amendment. However, Claims 1-3, 5-9, 11, 13-15, 17, 19, and 20 stand rejected (though not finally rejected) on substantially the same grounds that were cited in the Final Rejection

of Claims 1-3, 5-11, 13-17, 19, and 20 of July 11, 2005. Claims 10 and 16 were objected to but were indicated to be allowable if rewritten in independent form. Claim 17 was rejected, but the Examiner did not provide specific reasons for rejecting Claim 17.

5. SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

The claimed invention of independent Claim 1 relates generally to a foot engaging member (two of which are shown in the figures and identified by element numbers 100 and 101) for use with a climbing tree stand assembly (10) including a platform (11) and a support member (two of which are shown in the figures and identified by element numbers 36 and 37) attached to the platform, as depicted in Figures 1-4. The foot engaging member (100) includes a mounting portion (104) for attachment to the climbing tree stand assembly (10) and a rigid tail portion (105) having a curved elongate body (122) and extending away from the mounting portion. The foot engaging members (100, 101) are described in the specification on page 5, paragraph 20, line 11, through page 6, paragraph 25, line 24.

The claimed invention of dependent Claim 5 relates generally to the foot engaging member (100) as described with regard to Claim 1, wherein the foot engaging member comprises substantially rigid molded plastic. Such limitation is clearly described on page 5, paragraph 21, lines 20-21.

The claimed invention of independent Claim 8 relates generally to a climbing tree stand assembly (10), as shown in Figures 1-4. The climbing tree stand assembly (10) comprises a platform (11), a pair of support arms (36, 37) attached to the platform, and a pair of rigid footholds (100, 101) attached to the platform or the support arms and

extending generally over the platform. The rigid footholds (100, 101) are described in the specification on page 5, paragraph 20, line 11, through page 6, paragraph 25, line 24.

The claimed invention of dependent Claim 13 relates generally to the climbing tree stand assembly (10) as described with regard to Claim 8, wherein the footholds (100, 101) each comprise a molded plastic body. Such limitation is clearly described on page 5, paragraph 21, lines 20-21.

The claimed invention of independent Claim 14 relates generally to an improvement for a climbing tree stand (10) of the type for use by a user and including a platform (11) and a pair of support arms (36, 37) attached to the platform. The improvement therein comprises a pair of rigid foothold devices (100, 101) attached to the platform (11) or the support arms (36, 37). The rigid foothold devices are described in the specification on page 5, paragraph 20, line 11, through page 6, paragraph 25, line 24.

The claimed invention of dependent Claim 19 relates generally to the improvement as described with regard to Claim 14, wherein the rigid foothold devices (100, 101) comprise a curved elongate body portion (105) and an attachment portion (104) for attaching to either the platform (11) or the support arms (36, 37). Furthermore, the rigid foothold devices (100, 101) comprise a molded plastic body. Such limitation is clearly described on page 5, paragraph 21, lines 20-21.

The claimed invention of dependent Claim 20 relates generally to the improvement as described with regard to Claim 14, wherein the rigid foothold devices (100, 101) comprise a curved elongate body portion (105) and an attachment portion (104) for attaching to either the platform (11) or the support arms (36, 37). Furthermore, the attachment portion (104) of the rigid foothold devices (100, 101) comprises a yoke (106) for

fastening to one of the support arms. Such limitation is clearly described on page 5, paragraph 22, lines 24-26 and is shown in Figure 5A, which was previously amended by the Applicants in the Response to the Office Action of April 4, 2006, to include reference number 106.

6. GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

The grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal are:

- (1) Claim 20 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.
- (2) Claims 1-3, 5-9, 11, 13-15, 17, and 19 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,971,104 of Woller.

7. ARGUMENT

(1) Rejection of Claim 20 Under 35 U.S.C. §112, Second Paragraph

Claim 20 stands rejected as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph. The Examiner has erroneously rejected the Applicants' claim. Specifically, the Examiner was unclear as to what constitutes a yoke in Claim 20. Applicants respectfully submit that the original description and amended Fig. 5A, which was amended in the Response to the Office Action of April 4, 2006, describes and shows the yoke 106 of the foothold device. Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 20, in its current form, is not indefinite.

(2) Rejection of Claims 1-3, 5-9, 11, 13-15, and 19 Under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) over

U.S. Patent No. 5,971,104 of Woller

Claims 11-3, 5-9, 11, 13-15, and 19 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,971,104 of Woller. The Examiner has erroneously rejected the Applicants' claims.

To be a valid 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) rejection, a single reference must disclose each and every element of the claims. The rejection here is improper because the reference does not disclose each and every element of the claims.

Claim 1-3 and 6-7

Claims 1-3 and 6-7 are not anticipated by U.S. Patent Number 5,971,104 of Woller. Independent Claim 1 recites, "A foot engaging member for use with a climbing tree stand assembly including a platform and a support member attached to the platform, comprising: a mounting portion for attachment to the climbing tree stand assembly; and a rigid tail portion having a curved elongate body and extending away from the mounting portion" (emphasis added).

U.S. Patent Number 5,971,104 of Woller does not disclose, teach, or suggest foot engaging members that have a rigid tail portion. Rather, U.S. Patent Number 5,971,104 of Woller discloses foot engaging members that are a pair of stiff, flexible straps, which are not rigid, for providing the outdoorsman a mechanism to manipulate the foot-support assembly. U.S. Patent Number 5,971,104 of Woller discloses that "[t]he straps may be fashioned from suitable, conventional nylon web material. One-inch wide nylon webbing is preferred since it has a stiffness that causes the strap to stand up presenting a loop for the outdoorsman. In addition, other materials such as cotton, dacron, synthetic polymers, and

the like can be used for the foot straps 96, or the strap 66 of the seat assembly” (Col. 7, lines 41-44). Clearly, the straps of U.S. Patent Number 5,971,104 of Woller are flexible and tensile. Rigid devices, however are “deficient in or devoid of flexibility” (see first definition in Webster’s 10th edition dictionary definition of the word “rigid” as entered by the Examiner in the Office Action of July 11, 2005), and thus do not deform under load. The terms rigid and flexible are antonyms. The present application describes and claims footholds that are rigid, and the prior art describes footholds that are flexible.

The Examiner’s position that the term “synthetic polymers,” as used in the present context, includes rigid plastic such as polyvinylchloride (PVC), is simply unfounded. As an aside, the Examiner uses a Wikipedia definition of the term “synthetic polymers” (a copy of which is included in the Evidence Appendix) to show that PVC is a synthetic polymer, but events in the news point out that Wikipedia may or may not be accurate, as Wikipedia allows non-reviewed material to be posted by outside contributors. Indeed, synthetic polymers, in certain forms can be flexible, and synthetic polymers in other forms can be rigid. Thus, synthetic polymers, like other materials including metals, can be rigid or flexible depending on how they are fabricated. The Examiner’s reliance on the type of material used for the footholds is misplaced. For example, a synthetic polymer that is long and thin could be flexible, just like a single strand of a steel cable is flexible. A synthetic polymer that is molded can be a hard, rigid structure, just as a steel beam is a hard, rigid structure. However, there is simply no disclosure in U.S. Patent Number 5,971,104 of Woller to support the notion that the synthetic polymers are rigid.

Moreover, the Examiner’s position appears to be that the word “rigid” is synonymous with the word “stiff.” In essence, the Examiner is removing the word “rigid” from the claims,

and inserting the phrase “somewhat stiff,” so that the claims read on the prior art. The Examiner’s position obviously is not sustainable.

Even the definition of “rigid” as supplied by the Examiner supports the Applicants’ position. The Examiner cites “rigid” as meaning “appearing stiff and unyielding” (Webster’s 10th edition, emphasis added, a copy of which is included in the Evidence Appendix). It appears that the Examiner is simply ignoring the second part of the definition (the very definition that the Examiner relies on) of rigid in that rigid devices are stiff and (not or) unyielding. Under the Examiner’s definition of rigid, a man’s shirt collar would be considered rigid, for example. A man’s shirt collar is somewhat stiff in that the collar can stand up under its own weight, but no one would consider a man’s shirt collar to be rigid. If some relative small amount of force is applied to the shirt collar, it will yield and deform. Thus, a man’s shirt collar is somewhat stiff, but it is certainly not rigid. Similarly, under the Examiner’s definition, congealed Jello® brand gelatin too would be considered rigid. Jello®, when chilled, has some stiffness to it so that it holds its shape, but Jello® is not rigid, as even a very slight amount of force would cause the Jello® to yield and deform. Those skilled in the art would not consider Jello® or a man’s shirt collar, though both somewhat stiff, to be rigid.

Similarly, the flexible straps of U.S. Patent Number 5,971,104 of Woller are somewhat stiff, but they are not unyielding so as to be considered rigid. In fact, the straps of U.S. Patent Number 5,971,104 of Woller will yield and deform if force is applied to them, just like a man’s shirt collar and Jello®. Therefore, the flexible straps, just like a man’s shirt collar and Jello®, are not rigid.

To the contrary, the foot engaging members of the present application are both stiff

and unyielding when force is applied, and are thus rigid, which is not disclosed, taught, or suggested by U.S. Patent Number 5,971,104 of Woller. Thus, Claim 1 is not anticipated by U.S. Patent Number 5,971,104. Accordingly, allowance of Claim 1, and by dependency, Claims 2-3 and 6-7, is respectfully requested.

Claim 5

Claim 5 is not anticipated by U.S. Patent Number 5,971,104 of Woller. Claim 5 recites, "The foot engaging member of Claim 1, wherein the foot engaging member comprises substantially rigid molded plastic." U.S. Patent Number 5,971,104 of Woller does not disclose, teach, or suggest a foot engaging member comprising a substantially rigid molded plastic. Rather, as stated herein, the foot engaging member of U.S. Patent Number 5,971,104 of Woller comprises a pair of flexible members, which obviously are not constructed of rigid molded plastic. Accordingly, allowance of Claim 5 is respectfully requested.

Claims 8-11

Claims 8-11 are not anticipated by U.S. Patent Number 5,971,104 of Woller. Claim 8 recites, "A climbing tree stand assembly comprising: a platform; a pair of support arms attached to the platform; and a pair of rigid footholds attached to the platform or the support arms and extending generally over the platform" (emphasis added).

U.S. Patent Number 5,971,104 of Woller does not disclose, teach, or suggest a climbing tree stand assembly having a pair of rigid footholds. Rather, as stated herein, the footholds of U.S. Patent Number 5,971,104 of Woller comprise a pair of flexible members, which obviously are not rigid. Thus, though the footholds of U.S. Patent Number 5,971,104 of Woller are stiff, they certainly are not rigid. Accordingly, allowance of Claim 8, and by

dependency, Claims 9-11, is respectfully requested.

Claim 13

Claim 13 is not anticipated by U.S. Patent Number 5,971,104 of Woller. Claim 13 recites, "The climbing tree stand assembly of Claim 11, wherein the footholds each comprise a molded plastic body." U.S. Patent Number 5,971,104 of Woller does not disclose, teach, or suggest a pair of footholds each comprising a substantially rigid molded plastic. Rather, as stated herein, the footholds of U.S. Patent Number 5,971,104 of Woller comprise a pair of flexible members, which obviously is not a molded plastic body. Accordingly, allowance of Claim 13 is respectfully requested.

Claims 14-17

Claims 14-17 are not anticipated by U.S. Patent Number 5,971,104 of Woller. Claim 14 recites, "In a climbing tree stand including a platform and a pair of support arms attached to the platform, the climbing tree stand for use by a user, the improvement therein comprising: a pair of rigid foothold devices attached to the platform or the support arms" (emphasis added).

U.S. Patent Number 5,971,104 of Woller does not disclose, teach, or suggest climbing tree stand assembly having an improvement comprising a pair of rigid foothold devices. Rather, as stated herein, the foothold devices of U.S. Patent Number 5,971,104 of Woller comprise a pair of flexible members, which obviously are not rigid. Thus, though the foothold devices of U.S. Patent Number 5,971,104 of Woller are stiff, they certainly are not rigid. Accordingly, allowance of Claim 14, and by dependency, Claims 15-17, is respectfully requested.

Claim 19

Claim 19 recites, "The improvement of Claim 17 wherein the rigid foothold devices comprise a molded plastic body." U.S. Patent Number 5,971,104 of Woller does not disclose, teach, or suggest a pair of rigid foothold devices comprising a substantially rigid molded plastic. Rather, as stated herein, the footholds of U.S. Patent Number 5,971,104 of Woller comprise a pair of flexible members, which obviously is not a molded plastic body. Accordingly, allowance of Claim 13 is respectfully requested.

CONCLUSION

In view of the above and the attached appendices, the pending grounds of rejection cannot be maintained and all pending claims must be allowed. Any communication that may expedite allowance should be directed to Applicants' undersigned attorney at (770) 984-2300.

Respectfully submitted,
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8. CLAIMS APPENDIX

1. A foot engaging member for use with a climbing tree stand assembly including a platform and a support member attached to the platform, comprising:
 - a mounting portion for attachment to the climbing tree stand assembly; and
 - a rigid tail portion having a curved elongate body and extending away from the mounting portion.
2. The foot engaging member of Claim 1, wherein the mounting portion is configured to be attached to the support member of the climbing tree stand assembly.
3. The foot engaging member of Claim 2, wherein the tail portion is configured to extend generally downwardly toward the platform of the tree stand assembly.
5. The foot engaging member of Claim 1, wherein the foot engaging member comprises substantially rigid molded plastic.
6. The foot engaging member of Claim 1, wherein the mounting portion is configured to secure the foot engaging member to either the support member or to the platform.
7. The foot engaging member of Claim 6, wherein the mounting portion is secured to the support member with a fastener.

8. A climbing tree stand assembly comprising:
- a platform;
 - a pair of support arms attached to the platform; and
 - a pair of rigid footholds attached to the platform or the support arms and extending generally over the platform.
9. The climbing tree stand assembly of Claim 8, wherein the pair of footholds each comprise a curved elongate body portion and a clamping portion for attaching to either the platform or the support arms.
11. The climbing tree stand assembly of Claim 9, wherein the curved elongate body portions extend generally over the platform.
13. The climbing tree stand assembly of Claim 11, wherein the footholds each comprise a molded plastic body.
14. In a climbing tree stand including a platform and a pair of support arms attached to the platform, the climbing tree stand for use by a user, the improvement therein comprising:
- a pair of rigid foothold devices attached to the platform or the support arms.
15. The improvement of Claim 14 wherein the rigid foothold devices extend generally between the support arms and the platform.

17. The improvement of Claim 14 wherein the rigid foothold devices comprise a curved elongate body portion and an attachment portion for attaching to either the platform or the support arms.

19. The improvement of Claim 17 wherein the rigid foothold devices comprise a molded plastic body.

20. The improvement of Claim 17 wherein the attachment portion of the rigid foothold devices comprises a yoke for fastening to one of the support arms.

9. EVIDENCE APPENDIX

No evidence pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.130, 1.131, or 1.132 was entered by the Examiner and relied upon the Appellant in the appeal.

Other evidence entered by the Examiner and relied on by the Appellant in this appeal includes:

(1) U.S. Patent No. 5,971,104 of Woller, as entered by the Examiner in the Office Action of March 24, 2005;

(2) a Wikipedia definition of “synthetic polymer,” as entered by the Examiner in the Office Action of July 11, 2005;

(3) a Webster’s 10th edition dictionary definition of the word “rigid,” as entered by the Examiner in the Office Action of July 11, 2005; and

(4) a Webster’s 10th edition dictionary definition of the word “stiff,” as entered by the Examiner in the Office Action of July 11, 2005.

A copy of the evidence is attached hereto.



US005971104A

United States Patent [19] Woller

[11] **Patent Number:** **5,971,104**
[45] **Date of Patent:** **Oct. 26, 1999**

[54] **CLIMBING TREE STAND**

[75] Inventor: **Ronald R. Woller**, Decatur, Ala.

[73] Assignee: **Summit Specialties, Inc.**, Decatur, Ala.

[21] Appl. No.: **08/582,885**

[22] Filed: **Jan. 4, 1996**

[51] **Int. Cl.⁶** **A47C 9/10**

[52] **U.S. Cl.** **182/136; 182/135; 182/187; 182/188**

[58] **Field of Search** **182/135, 136, 182/187, 188; 472/118; 297/452.1, 467, 273**

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Primary Examiner—Ramon O. Ramirez

Assistant Examiner—Long Dinh Phan

Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Gardner & Groff, P.C.

[57] **ABSTRACT**

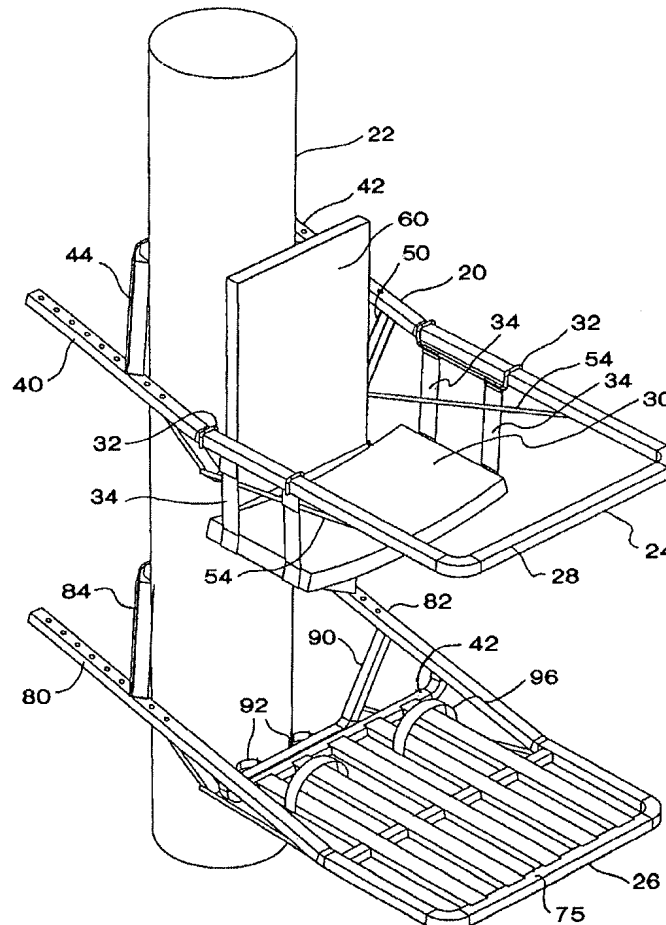
A climbing tree stand includes a detachable, reversible seat assembly suspended from the body support structural frame. The seat assembly itself has a seat bottom portion and a back support portion connected to the seat and operable to bear against a transverse portion of the structural frame. A pair of straps attached to the bottom of the seat bottom portion carry hooks at their ends which hooks engage sides of the frame assembly so as to suspend the seat assembly below the frame assembly.

9 Claims, 6 Drawing Sheets

[56] **References Cited**

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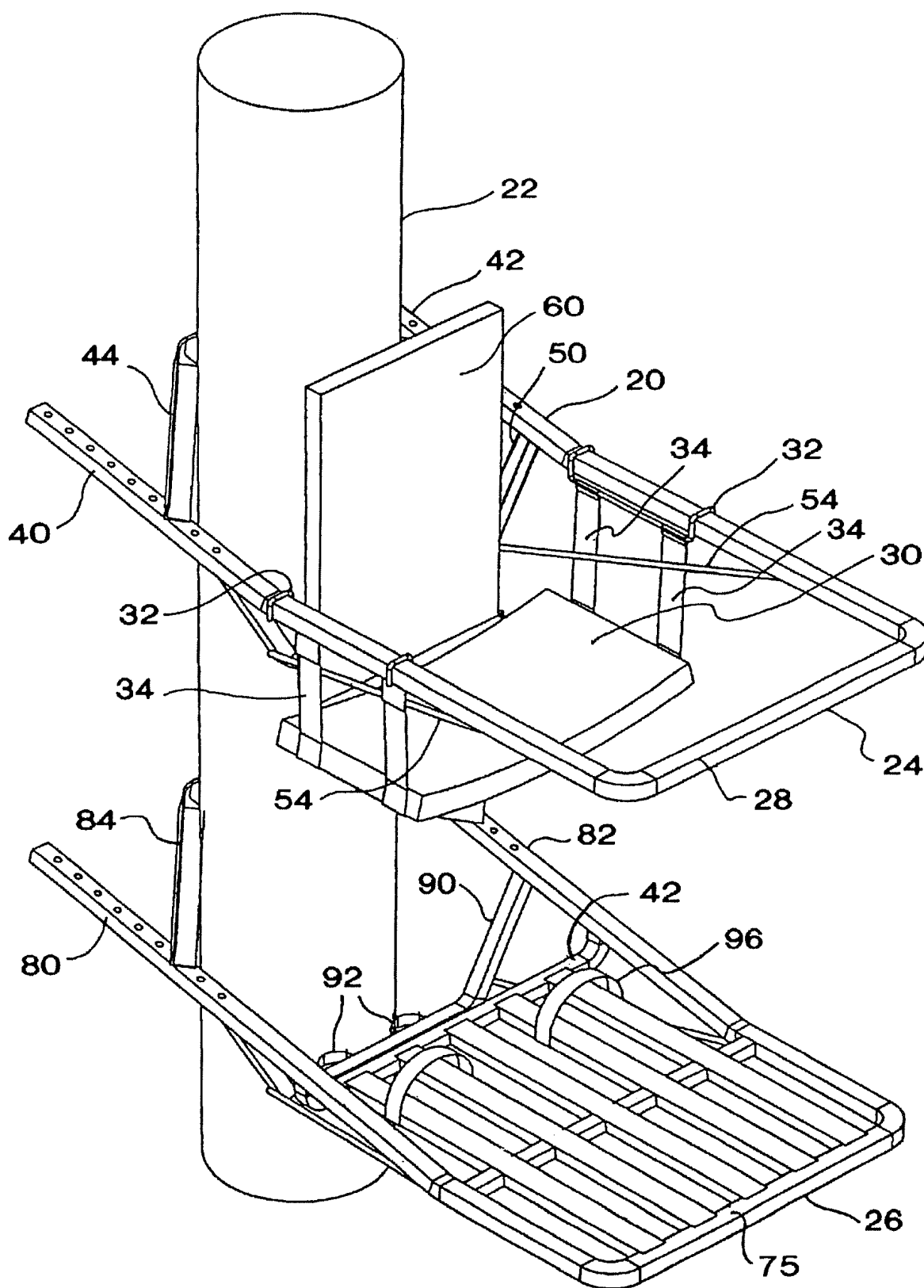
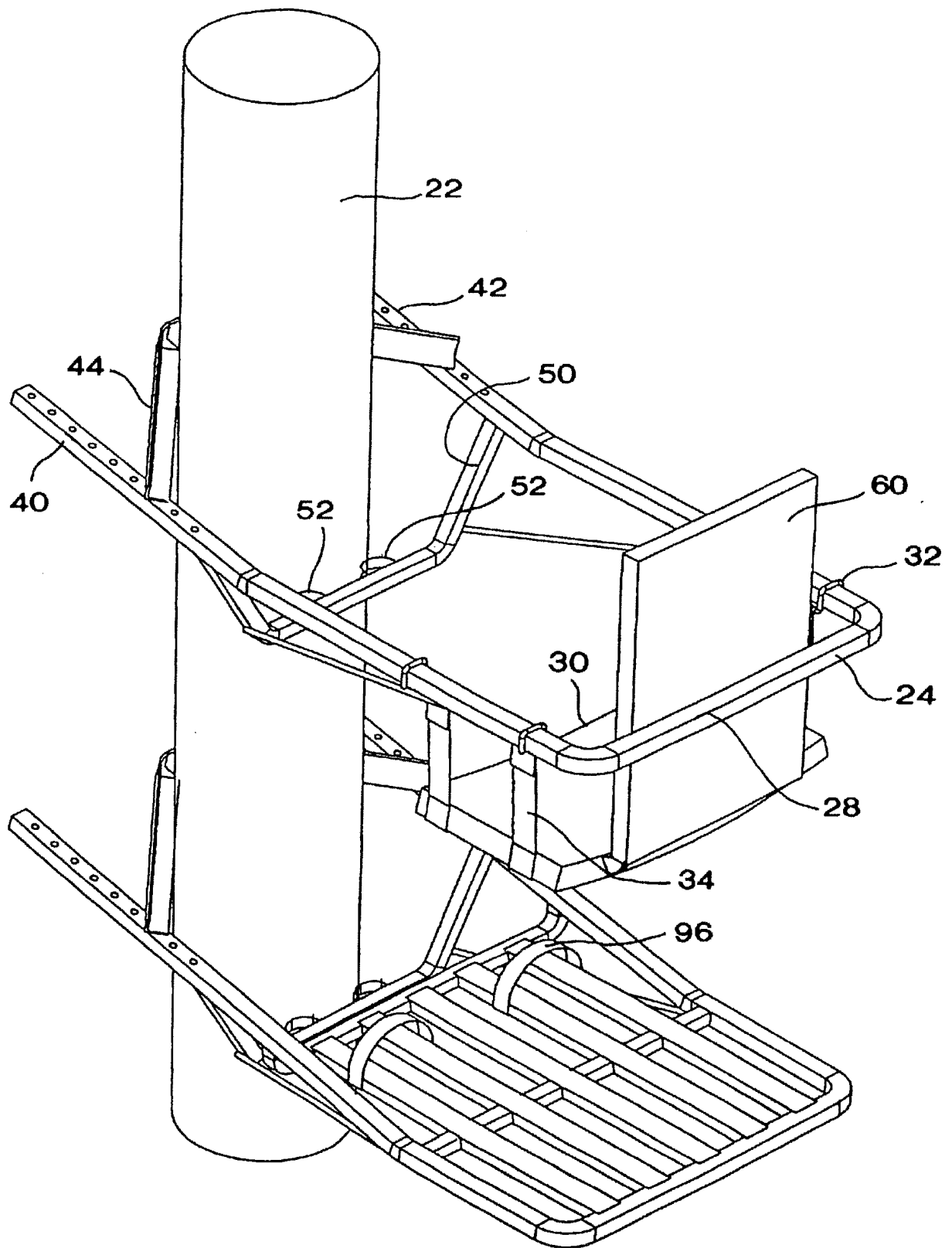


FIG. 1

**FIG. 2**

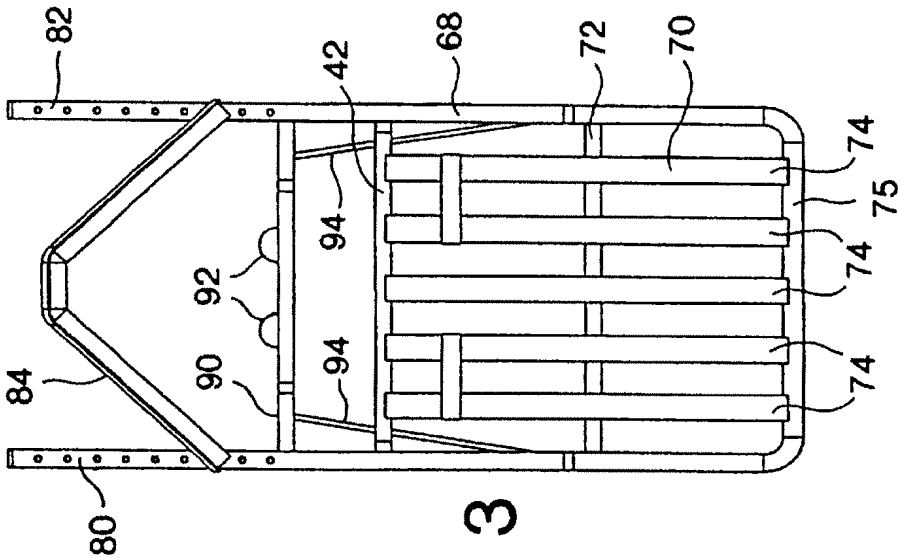


FIG. 3

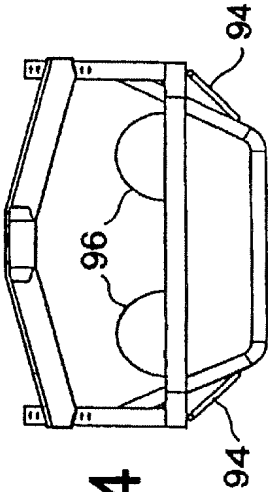


FIG. 4

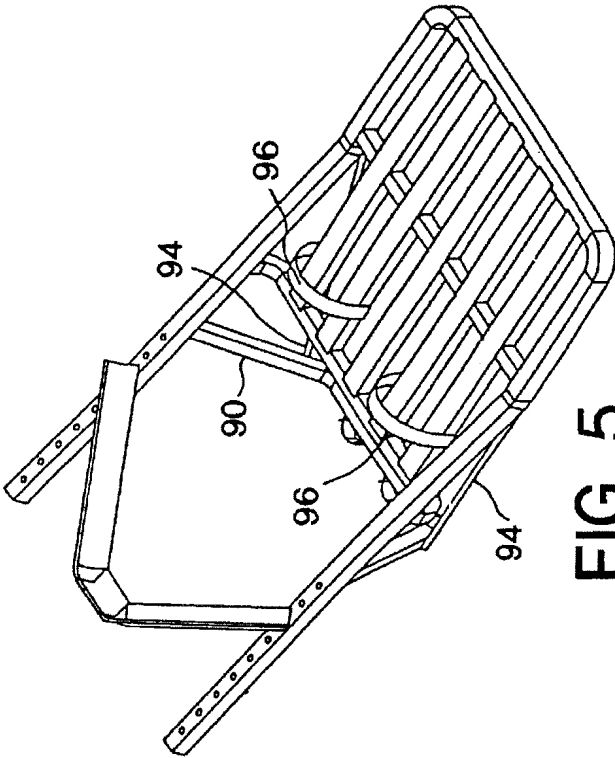


FIG. 5

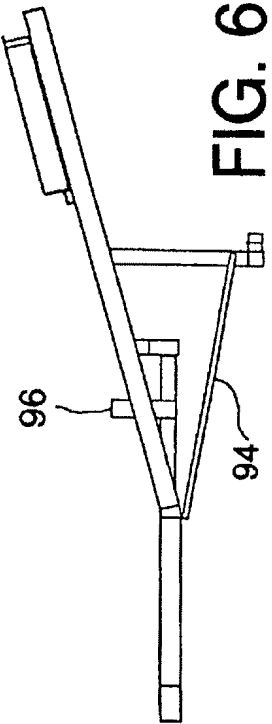


FIG. 6

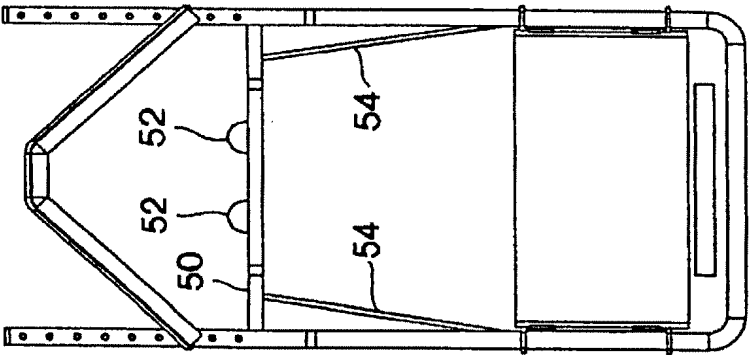


FIG. 7

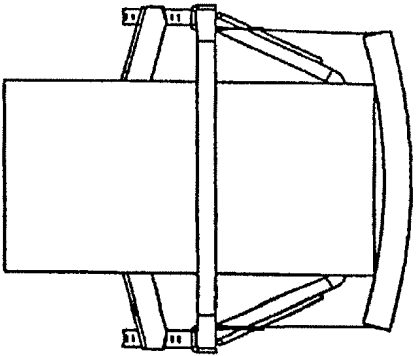


FIG. 8

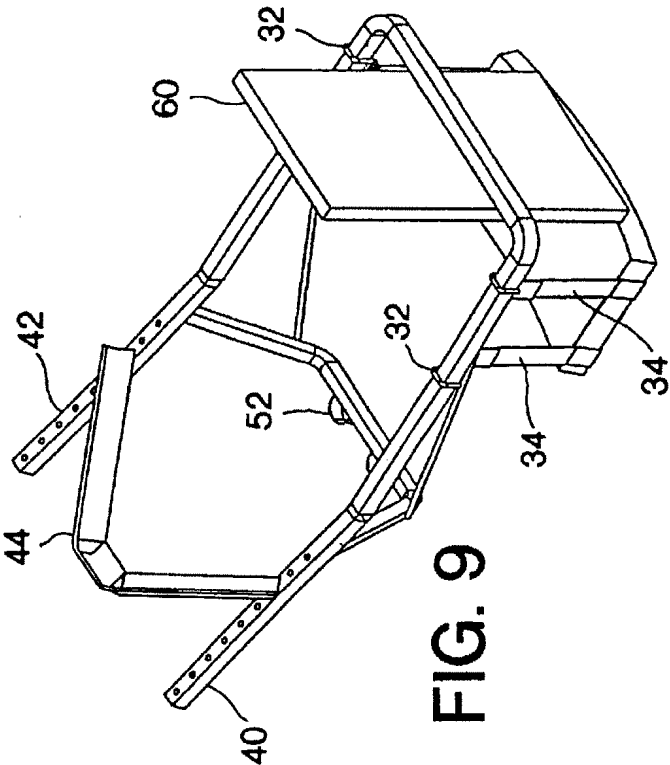


FIG. 9

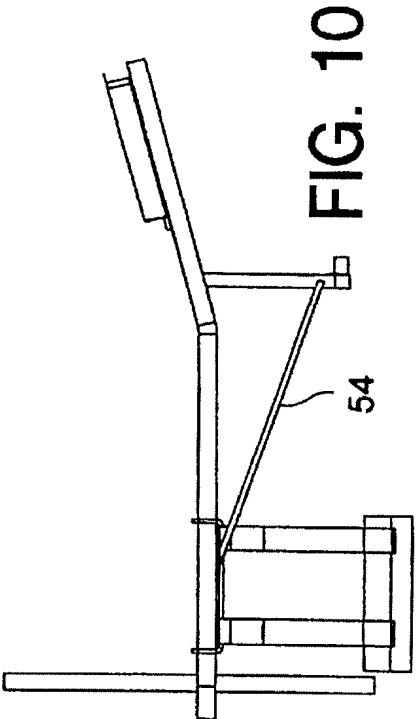
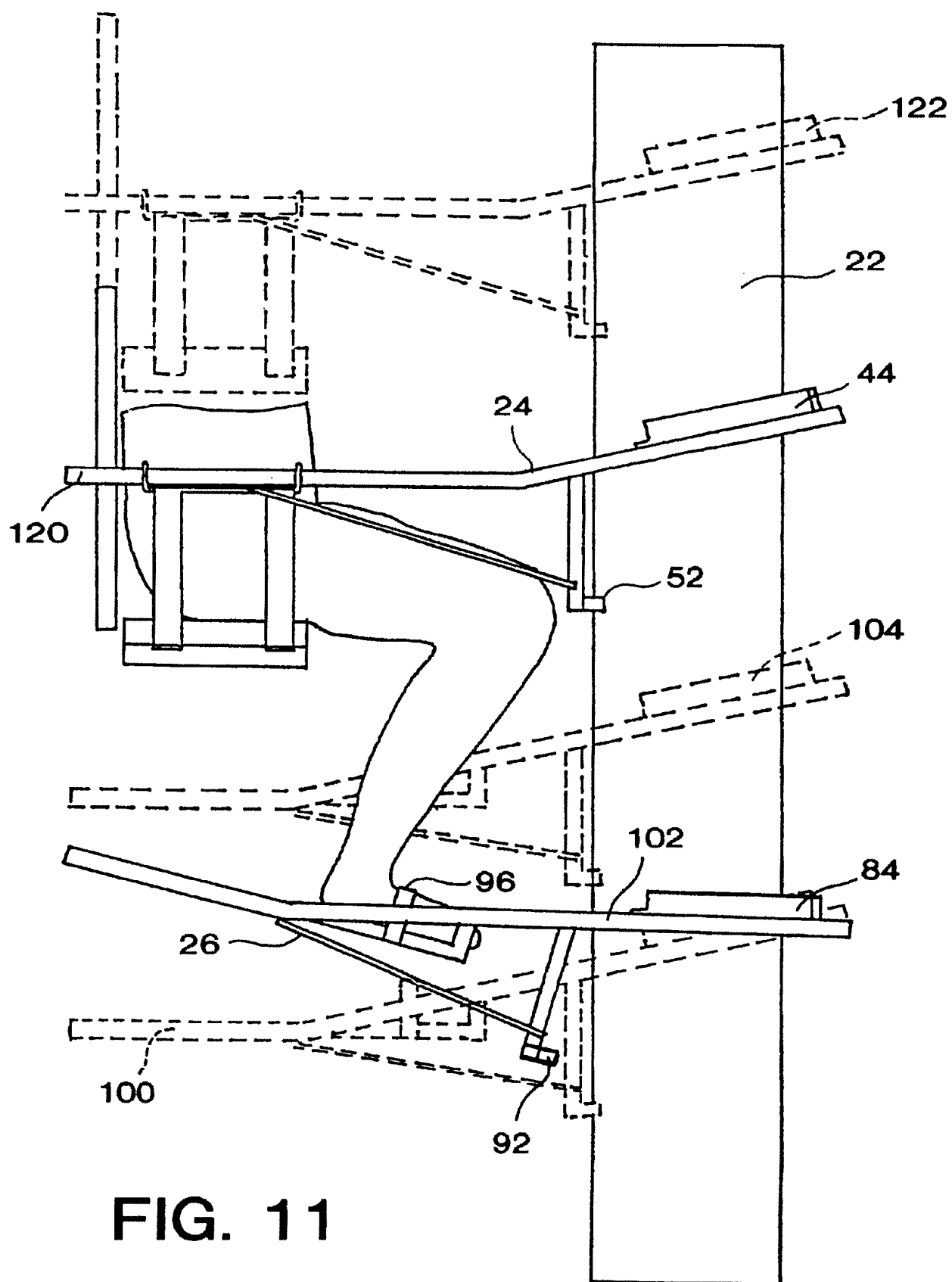


FIG. 10

**FIG. 11**

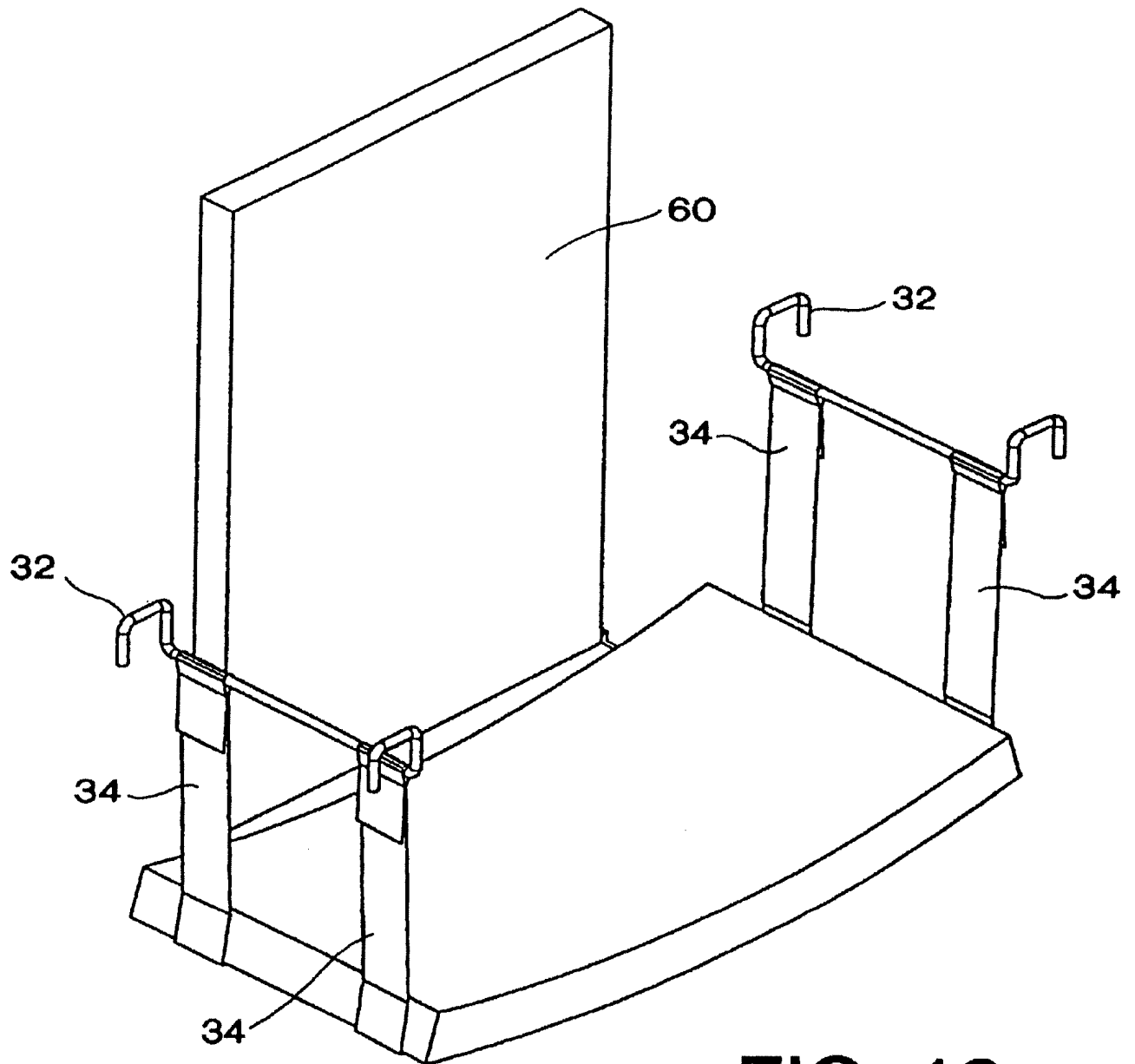


FIG. 12

CLIMBING TREE STAND

BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to climbing tree stands for use by sportsmen. More particularly, the present invention concerns a climbing tree stand having a reversible detachable seat assembly.

Tree stands in general, and climbing tree stands in particular are known which provide portable and elevatable observations platforms for sportsmen for photography, hunting, and elevated observation of wild life in its natural habitat. Generally, some sort of seat arrangement is provided on the tree stand to permit the sportsman to assume a seated posture which is plainly more comfortable than standing for long periods. Ordinarily, the known seat arrangements dictate whether the sportsman will face the tree or vertical support or face away from the tree or vertical support.

When climbing a tree, a seat facing the tree is advantageous since it can be used by the sportsman to ease the physical effort involved in jacking the stand up the tree. On the other hand, when in the elevated position, it is advantageous to face away from the tree since the tree itself tends to obstruct the field of view. There is, therefore, a tension between the two seat possible seat orientations that must be settled by the designer of the climbing tree stand. Moreover, when the orientation is selected, the sportsman generally has little opportunity to change the orientation. Even in those arrangements where a sportsman or user can change the seat orientation, it is ordinarily necessary to disassemble the seat from the tree stand so that the seat orientation can be changed. If that task is effected in the elevated position, there is considerable risk that fasteners or parts of the seat can fall to the ground, with the possibility that small parts are lost, and with the result that reattachment of the seat is difficult if not impossible until the missing parts are retrieved.

For example, in one known device, the seat comprises a board which is attached to a frame by bolts and wing nuts. To move the seat to a different position on the frame, the bolts and wing nuts must be disassembled at one position and reassembled in a new position. When done at an elevated location, it is very easy to drop either the bolts or the wing nuts, or both. Should the seat still be used, without proper fastening, then there is a risk of injury to the sportsman or user.

In another known arrangement, a seat is fashioned from a mesh fabric and slidably attached to sides of a frame. To move the seat from one position to another, that is adjacent to the tree or remote from the tree, the sportsman or user must step up over the mesh and reposition the seat. Stepping over an elevated seat, at an elevated location, creates an awkward and potentially unsavory situation—a situation which can be exacerbated when the sportsman also has binoculars and/or a firearm on the elevated platform.

A climbing tree stand which overcomes problems with the prior art devices includes a body-support assembly and foot-support assembly. The body-support assembly includes a tubular support frame and a detachable, reversible seat assembly which is removable from the tubular support frame without removal of fasteners. The tubular support frame includes a U-shaped portion which is generally planar and having a tree-engaging assembly at one end. The seat assembly is positioned at a second end of the U-shaped portion of the support frame. Furthermore, the seat assembly includes a seat bottom, a seat back attached to the seat bottom, and a pair of flexible straps which suspend the seat

bottom from generally parallel sides of the tubular support frame. The flexible straps are attached to a steel hook provided for attachment to each side of the tubular frame structure.

At the first end of that tubular frame structure, a tree-engaging arrangement is provided. That tree-engaging arrangement includes a pair of generally parallel arms that extend from the planar portion of the frame structure so as to straddle the vertical support. Those arms are inclined upwardly in the direction away from the U-shaped frame structure. A locking bar is adjustably connected to the arms and extends between the arms so that the tree is positioned within the perimeter of the frame structure. In addition, the tree-engaging arrangement includes an abutment assembly that extends below the plane of the tubular frame so as to engage the tree at a position below the plane of the frame structure. Thus, a knee-accommodating space is defined below the plane of the seat assembly, the space extending from the seat assembly to the tree and being free of obstructions.

Cooperating with the body-support assembly is a foot-support assembly. Ordinarily, the foot-support assembly is disposed below the body-support assembly. Here, the foot-support assembly includes a tubular frame having a first and second ends, a tree-engaging portion being located at the first end. The foot-support assembly is described more fully in U.S. Pat. No. 5,226,505, which is incorporated herein by this reference thereto. For convenient reference, the frame has a foot-support platform at the second end thereof, the foot-support platform defining a second generally horizontal plane. The tree-engaging portion of the foot-support assembly includes a pair of arms extending upwardly above the second horizontal plane so as to embrace the tree at a location above the second generally horizontal plane. In addition, the tree-engaging portion of the foot-support assembly has an abutment member positioned below the second horizontal plane.

By positioning the tree-engaging supports both above and below the generally horizontal plane of the body supporting assembly and the foot-support assembly, respectively, the supporting members are subjected to both compressive, tensile and bending forces. As a result, the combined stresses acting on the members more efficiently use material properties than structures which only subject such members to tension or compression. As a consequence, the resulting tree stand can be fabricated from steel and still be as light as a tree stand fashioned from aluminum. Furthermore by locating the abutment member below the corresponding horizontal plane, greater clearance is provided for the sportsman's knees and legs in the space between the seat and the tree.

Making the present design from steel allows the vertical spacing between the upper latch bar and lower abutment to be smaller than in the case of an aluminum design. That smaller vertical spacing is accomplished due to the material properties and further contributes to a lighter weight design than is results from an aluminum construction.

To enhance the sportsman's comfort while using the climbing tree stand, the frame structure of the body-support unit includes a transverse member which can also function as a back support bar. When the seat assembly is positioned so as to face the tree, the generally vertically extending seat back portion can rest against the transverse member. That seat back portion can be suitably padded between the user's back and the transverse back support portion of the body-support frame.

The seat assembly is attached to the body-support frame using steel hooks. Each hook is preferably coated with

plastic material and is fabricated from round bar stock. The plastic coating may have a nominal thickness of about 0.050". The coating is effective to eliminate any artificial or extraneous noise from the metal hook wiggling, or otherwise intermittently contacting the metal frame. Such noise might startle, or otherwise alert game or wildlife being observed while changing the seat from the inward or tree-facing position to the outward or tree-backed seating position. This adjustment is accomplished without the use of threaded fasteners or pins to prevent the hook from becoming disengaged with the body-support frame tubing. The hooks can be arranged such that a four separate connections (one on each end of the two seat supporting straps) attach the seat assembly to the body support frame. Alternatively, two hooks may be used, each hook connected to both straps, one hook being provided on each side of the seat assembly. An intermediately extending span of the steel wire material permits the ends of the straps to be laterally spaced from one another. In the two hook arrangement, each end of the seat support strap is connected to its adjacent seat support hook. The hooks are then attached to the corresponding side of the body-support frame tubing.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Many objects and advantages of this invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art when this specification is read in conjunction with the attached drawings wherein like reference numerals are applied to like elements and wherein:

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a climbing tree stand in accordance with the present invention with the seat in the outboard facing position;

FIG. 2 is a perspective view of a climbing tree stand in accordance with the present invention with the seat in the inboard facing position;

FIG. 3 is a top view of the foot support unit of FIG. 1;

FIG. 4 is a front elevation view of the foot support unit of FIG. 3;

FIG. 5 is a perspective view of the foot support unit of FIG. 1;

FIG. 6 is a side elevation view of the foot support unit of FIG. 3;

FIG. 7 is a top view of the body support unit of FIG. 1;

FIG. 8 is a front elevation view of the body support unit of FIG. 7;

FIG. 9 is a perspective view of the body support unit of FIG. 1;

FIG. 10 is a side elevation view of the foot support unit of FIG. 7;

FIG. 11 is a side elevation view of the tree stand of FIG. 1 showing the tree climber during use and

FIG. 12 is a perspective view of the seat.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Turning now to FIG. 1, a climbing tree stand 20 is attached to a vertical support element, such as a tree 22. While the climbing tree stand 20 is typically used with a tree, it will be readily appreciated that the stand 20 could also be used with any general substantially vertical support such as a pole or post. The climbing tree stand 20 includes a first or body-support assembly 24 and a second or foot-support assembly 26 which is disposed below the body-support assembly 24 during use. Both the body-support assembly 24 and the foot-support assembly 26 have a generally rectan-

gular shape when viewed from above. Moreover, each of the body-support assembly 24 and the foot-support assembly 26 is structurally designed to independently support an outdoors man at an elevated position on the tree 22.

Now, the body-support assembly 24 has a peripheral tubular frame assembly 28 with first and second ends. The frame assembly 28 may be fabricated from 18 gauge, one-inch square, steel tubing which provides high strength, high stiffness, and low weight. Moreover, fabrication techniques including welding and bending are easily handled with such a material and such a cross-sectional configuration. The first end of the frame assembly 28 engages the tree 22. The frame assembly 28 includes a seat assembly 30 designed to be lightweight, reversible, and detachable from the frame assembly 28. The seat assembly 30 has a seat bottom portion suspended below the frame assembly 28 so that sides of the frame assembly 28 provide armrests for a seated observer. The seat bottom portion is preferably constructed such that the width of the seat bottom is slightly less than the space between sides of the frame assembly 28. A seat bottom width of about 20 inches has been found to be convenient and comfortable. In addition, the length of the seat bottom portion in a direction radially from the tree is selected to provide a comfortable seat surface. Generally, a seat length of about 12 inches has been found to be suitable. Additionally, the use of support engaging members such as seat hooks 32 provides the means to reverse the seat for facing toward the tree (inboard, see FIG. 2) or away from the tree (outboard, see FIG. 1) without fasteners. Moreover, since the seat assembly is easily detached from the body support assembly 24, the seat assembly eliminates the need for the observer to step over the seat while moving the seat assembly 30 from a position adjacent the tree to a position remote from the tree, as is required in some prior art devices.

The seat hooks may be fabricated from 0.250 inch steel wire, and coated with a plastic or rubberized coating to prevent noise the seat hooks move. As noted above, a thickness of about 0.050 inches is appropriate for the plastic or rubberized coating on the seat hooks. The portions of each seat hook that engage the frame assembly 28 should be constructed and arranged to mate closely with the outside surfaces of the tubing frame. It will be seen from the attached figures that each seat hook has a transverse portion with an integral hook element at each end. Each hook element is designed so that the distal end has a length corresponding to the height of the associated frame element, while the spacing between the distal end and the parallel segment of the hook element is slightly greater than the nominal width of the tubing used to fashion the frame. Furthermore, the transverse portion of the seat hook carrying the loop at the end of the web is positioned to be closely adjacent to the bottom surface of the frame. With that arrangement, the hook snaps over the frame such that there is a detent restraining the hook from free disengagement from the frame. This arrangement of hook members allows the seat assembly to slide on the supporting frame assembly for adjustment at any position along the supporting frame assembly. In addition, the detent arrangement permit the user to stand up and sit down repeatedly without requiring constant vigilance as to whether the hooks are securely positioned on the frame assembly. With the plastic coating on the hooks, noise is not generated whether the hooks are adjusted by sliding or whether the hooks are repositioned by detaching them from the frame at one place and attaching them to the frame at a second place. Furthermore, it is possible to simply detach the hook on one side of the seat assembly, move to a new position, slide the other side of the

seat assembly along the frame to the new position, and then attach the hook which had been removed at the new location. Moreover, it should be apparent to those skilled in the art that round tubing and a corresponding round tube engaging feature of the seat hook is an acceptable design.

The seat assembly 30 includes two or more flexible tensile members such as straps fashioned from woven fabric webs 34, each web having an end looped around the corresponding seat hook 32. In the most preferred embodiment, the straps are continuous from side to side, beneath the seat bottom portion. Preferably, the seat straps 34 are fashioned from 1.5 inch wide woven polypropylene webbing. Polypropylene is relatively inexpensive, exhibits high tolerance to ultraviolet light without strength degradation, and provides some stretching characteristics which enhance its comfort. Nevertheless, while polypropylene is preferred, other materials such as cotton, canvas, nylon, dacron, and other synthetic materials may also be used, if desired. As noted above, it is possible to attach a hook member to each end of two straps so that four hooks are used. However, it is preferred that a single hook assembly be used on each side of the seat assembly, with two straps attached to each hook and with the hook providing a means for spacing the straps from one another. This arrangement reduces the likelihood that either side of the seat assembly is improperly connected with the frame assembly.

The top surface of the frame assembly 28 in the region of the seat assembly 50 defines a first generally horizontal reference plane.

As noted above, the first end of the frame assembly 28 engages the tree 22. To this end, the frame assembly 28 includes a pair of arms, 40, 42, each of which extends upwardly with respect to, and away from, the first generally horizontal reference plane so as to straddle the tree 22. Extending between the arms 40, 42 is a first support engaging bar 44. Typically, the arms 40, 42 are provided with correspondingly spaced attachment holes that permit the longitudinal position of the bar 44 on the arms 40, 42 to be adjusted so as to accommodate trees of different diameter, girth or gage. The bar 44 may be fashioned from L-shaped channel stock with a V-shape as seen from above. Such a V-shape causes engagement with the vertical support at two points separated laterally thereby enhancing the stability of the body support against lateral tipping. A suitable bar 44 may be fabricated from 1.25" by 1.25" equal-leg steel angle with a 0.125 inch thickness.

A second part of the frame assembly 28 engages the tree 22 at a different elevation, spaced vertically from the bar 44. In particular, a support abutment 50 having a U-shape in elevation bears against the tree 22. Each end of the abutment 50 is attached to a corresponding one of the arms 40, 42. A transversely extending portion of the abutment 50 preferably carries a pair of bumper elements 52 (see FIG. 2) which are laterally spaced from one another so that the tree 22 is engaged therebetween. As with the V-shaped bar, the bumper elements 52 engage the vertical support at two points spaced laterally thereon so as to enhance the stability of the body-support assembly against lateral tipping. The bumper elements 52 are positioned below the first generally horizontal plane so that the bearing points between the bumper elements 52 and the tree 22 and bearing points between the bar 44 and the tree 22 are vertically spaced from one another and are disposed below and above the generally horizontal plane, respectively. As seen in FIG. 2, the bumper elements may be fashioned in an arcuate shape and attached to the U-shaped member.

To stiffen the connection between the U-shaped member 50 and the frame assembly of the body-support assembly 24,

a pair of braces 54 are provided, one on each side of the assembly 24. Each brace 54 extends downwardly from the frame means 28 to the laterally extending portion of the abutment 50. These braces 54 may be fabricated from $\frac{3}{16}$ inch diameter solid steel rods which provide an appropriate stiffness and relatively low weight.

Sitting for extended periods without back support can be uncomfortable. To overcome such discomfort, it may be desired to provide a back-support portion 60 on the seat assembly 30. The back-support portion 60 may be constructed using a 12 inch wide by 20 inch tall one-inch thick polyethylene foam pad for comfort both against the tree 22 and the transverse portion of the frame assembly 28.

The foot-support assembly 26 has many features and attributes which are similar to those of the body-support assembly 24. For example, (see FIG. 3), the foot-support assembly 26 has a generally rectangular shape when viewed from above. Moreover, the foot-support assembly 26 is structurally designed to independently support an outdoorsman at an elevated position on the tree 22.

Now, the foot-support assembly 24 has a peripheral tubular frame assembly 68 with first and second ends. As with the body-support assembly, the foot-support assembly may also be fashioned from one-inch square, 18 gauge, steel tubing. The first end of the frame assembly 68 includes a platform 70 designed to be lightweight and to be strong enough to support the weight of an outdoorsman while standing. More specifically, the platform assembly 70 may include a cross bar 72 extending from side-to-side of the frame assembly and suitably attached between parallel portions of the frame assembly 68 (see FIG. 2) so that the bar 72 is projected below the parallel parts of the frame for supporting the platform channel slats 74. Preferably, the cross bar 72 is attached by welding so that integrity of the fastening can be controlled at the time of manufacture. The platform assembly 70 may be completed by a plurality of generally parallel, support channels 74, each channel 74 having an end supported by the cross bar 42 and another end supported by the transverse portion of the frame assembly 68. Additionally, there is a transverse member 75 which supports the mid-span of the support channels 74. Preferably, the upper surface of each channel 74 may be extended at each end by a tab which is welded to the corresponding cross bar 42, transverse member 75, or transverse portion of the frame assembly 68.

The top surface of the frame assembly 68 in the region of the platform assembly 70 defines a second generally horizontal reference plane.

As noted above, the first end of the frame assembly 68 engages the tree 22. To this end, the frame assembly 68 includes a pair of arms 80, 82, each of which extends upwardly with respect to the first generally horizontal reference plane so as to straddle the tree 22. Extending between the arms 80, 82 is a first support engaging bar 84. Typically, the arms 80, 82 are provided with correspondingly spaced attachment holes that permit the longitudinal position of the bar 84 on the arms 80, 82 to be adjusted so as to accommodate trees of different diameter, girth, or gage. The bar 84 may be fashioned from L-shaped channel stock with a V-shape as seen from above. Such a V-shape causes engagement with the vertical support at two points separated laterally thereby enhancing stability of the body support against lateral tipping. As with the bar of the body-support unit, the bar 84 may be fabricated from 1.251" by 1.25" equal leg steel angle with a thickness of 0.125 inches.

A second part of the frame assembly 68 engages the tree 22 at different elevation, spaced vertically from the bar 84.

In particular, a support abutment **90** (see FIG. 4) having a U-shape in elevation bears against the tree **22**. Each end of the abutment **90** is attached to a corresponding one of the arms **80**, **82**. A transversely extending portion of the abutment **90** preferably carries a pair of bumper elements **92** (see FIG. 5) which laterally spaced from one another so that the tree **22** is engaged therebetween. As with the V-shaped bar, the bumper elements **92** engage the vertical support at two points spaced laterally thereon so as to enhance stability of the body-support assembly against lateral tipping. The bumper elements **92** are positioned below the first generally horizontal plane so that bearing points between the bar **84** and the tree **22** are vertically spaced from one another and are disposed below and above the generally horizontal plane, respectively. As seen in FIG. 1, the bumper elements may be fashioned in an arcuate shape and attached to the U-shaped member.

To stiffen the connection between the U-shaped member **90** and the frame assembly of the foot-support assembly **26**, a pair of braces **94** (see FIG. 5) are provided, one on each side of the foot-support assembly **26**. Each brace **94** extends downwardly from the frame means **68** to the laterally extending portion of the abutment **90**. Here again, like the braces of the body-support unit, the braces **94** may be fabricated from $\frac{5}{16}$ inch solid steel rod.

In order that the foot-support assembly **26** can be manipulated by the outdoorsman, the platform assembly **70** is provided with a pair of foot straps **96**. Each end of the foot strap **96** may be secured one of the slats **74** to provide a loop which accommodates each foot of the outdoorsman. A suitable conventional adjustment device may be provided on each foot strap **96** so that the strap can be adjusted to the comfort of the outdoorsman during use. Alternatively, the straps can be adjusted on a more permanent basis by repositioning the strap attachment points. Such attachment points may be by screws or other threaded fasteners. Generally, each strap **96** would be adjusted to hold the outdoorsman's foot close to the platform **70** so that raising, lowering and tilting movements of the outdoorsman's foot will be transferred to the foot-support assembly **26**.

The straps may be fashioned from suitable, conventional nylon web material. One-inch wide nylon webbing is preferred since it has a stiffness that causes the strap to stand up presenting a loop for the outdoorsman. In addition, other materials such as cotton, dacron, synthetic polymers, and the like can be used for the foot straps **96**, or the strap **66** of the seat assembly.

Preferably, the body-support assembly **24** and the foot-support assembly **26** are fabricated from tubular steel stock. Certainly other structural materials such as aluminum could also be used; however, the additional stiffness available from a steel design as opposed to an aluminum design permits a stiffer unit to be fabricated from steel with only slightly more weight as an aluminum design. To minimize noise while improving stiffness and rigidity, connections between various parts of the climbing tree stand are effected by welding where possible.

Operation of the climbing tree stand according to the present invention can be best understood from FIG. 11. Initially (see FIG. 6), the outdoorsman adjusts the position of the bar **44** of the body-support assembly **28** relative to the arms **40**, **42** thereof so that the tree **22** is firmly engaged thereby with the seat assembly **30** in a slightly included posture relative to horizontal and sloping downwardly toward the tree **22**. In this manner, as the girth of the tree diminishes with height, the seat assembly **30** will approach

a horizontal posture. At the same time the bar **84** of the foot-support assembly **68** is likewise adjusted. Furthermore, the straps **96** are adjusted to snugly hold the outdoorsman's boot on the foot support platform **70**.

The outdoorsman (see FIG. 7) then seats himself on the body-support assembly **24** in the initial position **120**. At that time, the foot-support assembly **26** is located in the position **100** in full supporting engagement with the tree **22**. After slipping his boots under the respective foot straps **96**, while seated the outdoorsman lifts his legs to thereby pivot the foot-support assembly **26** about the bar **84** to a position (shown in solid lines) where the bearing elements **92** of the foot-support unit are spaced from the tree **22**. Then, by further lifting his legs, the outdoorsman raises the foot-support unit **26** and lowers his legs so that the elements **92** again bear on the tree—albeit at a new higher elevation **104**.

Then, the outdoorsman stands on the foot-support unit **26** in the upper position **104**, and raises the body-support unit **24** to a new, higher position **122** on the tree **22** using his arms and hands. Here again, the unit **24** is tilted upwardly to disengage the elements **52**, then bodily raised to the new elevation, and pivoted about the bar **44** so that the elements **52** again engage the tree **22**.

The outdoorsman can now support his weight on the seat again.

To further raise the unit, i.e. climb the tree, the foregoing sequence of steps is repeated until the climbing tree stand has attained the desired elevation.

To descend the tree, the outdoorsman essentially repeats the foregoing steps in a reverse order. For example, he stands on the foot support, pivots the body-support unit upwardly, lowers it, and reengages the tree. Then, sitting on the body-support unit **24**, he pivots the foot-support unit **26** upwardly, lowers it to a new position, and pivots it into engagement with the tree.

From a comparison of FIGS. 6 and 7, it can be seen that during use the outdoorsman's knees are unimpeded by any obstruction between the seat and the tree in the plane of the seat assembly. More particularly, the support bar **50** engages the tree at a location above the plane of the seat assembly. Thus, as the arcuate motion of the outdoorsman's thighs takes place, his knees can move freely without interference. Moreover, because the knee can move without interference in the plane of the seat, the seat can be positioned closer to the tree than would otherwise be possible. According to the climbing tree stand can be shorter than previous designs, contributing to its light weight.

By fabricating the climbing tree stand from steel with welded connections, the climbing tree stand has a weight which is less than a comparable aluminum design. Moreover, due to more efficient utilization of material properties and cross-sections, the steel climbing tree stand can be spatially more compact than an aluminum design.

It will now be apparent that a climbing tree stand having an improved body-support assembly has been described which overcomes problems associated with the prior art devices. Moreover, it will be apparent to those skilled in this art that numerous modifications, variations, substitutions and equivalents exist for various features of the invention which do not materially depart from the spirit and scope of the invention. Accordingly, it is expressly intended that all such modifications, variations, substitutions, and equivalents which fall within the spirit and scope of this invention, as defined by the appended claims, shall be embraced thereby.

What is claimed is:

1. A climbing stand operable to climb a tree or other vertical support, comprising:

first means for supporting an operator in a seated position, including:

a first tubular frame means having first and second ends, and defining a first generally horizontal plane, a first support-engaging portion at the first end of the first tubular frame means, and

a seat assembly including a generally planar seat bottom at the second end of the first tubular frame means, the seat being detachable from the first tubular frame means, and being reversible for facing both inward toward the tree and outward away from the tree, the seat bottom portion being spaced below the first support-engaging portion thereby defining a knee-accommodating space, wherein the seat assembly includes a back support pad, and wherein the seat assembly is suspended from the first support means by a plurality of flexible tensile elements,

the first tubular frame means further including a pair of arms extending upwardly above the first generally horizontal plane and carrying a first support-engaging bar which extends between the first arms, and a support abutment positioned below the first generally horizontal plane so that the knee-accommodating space extends from the seat assembly to the vertical support; and

second support means for supporting an operator in a standing position, including:

a second tubular frame means having first and second ends,

a second support-engaging portion at the first end of the second tubular frame means, and

a standing support portion at the second end of the second tubular frame means, defining a second generally horizontal plane,

the second tubular frame means further including a second pair of arms extending upwardly above the second generally horizontal plane and carrying a second support-engaging bar which extends between the second arms, and a second support abutment positioned below the second generally horizontal plane.

2. The climbing stand of claim 1 wherein the flexible tensile elements have ends, and wherein the seat assembly is connected to the first support means by at least two tube engaging hooks attached to corresponding ends of the flexible tensile elements.

3. The climbing stand of claim 1 wherein the first tubular frame means is fashioned from steel tubing.

4. The climbing stand of claim 1 wherein the second tubular frame means is fashioned from steel tubing.

5. The climbing stand of claim 1 wherein the first support abutment is subjected to both bending and compression, while the first pair of arms are subjected to both bending and tension, whereby combined stresses act on those members.

6. A seat assembly for use in conjunction with a tree stand, comprising:

a seat bottom portion having a width exceeding its length;

a seat back portion, connected to the seat bottom portion, having a width substantially less than the width of the seat bottom portion, and a length substantially greater than the length of the seat bottom portion;

straps extending from the seat bottom portion, attached to the seat bottom portion, and having a loop in the end thereof;

hook members, having transverse portions disposed in the loops of the straps, and including a pair of hook elements; and

each hook element having a shank with a nominal length, a bight perpendicular to the shank and the transverse portion, and a distal end parallel to the shank and extending from the bight.

7. The seat of claim 6 wherein each strap extends from both sides of the seat bottom portion and is substantially continuous in length, each end of each strap having a corresponding loop.

8. The seat of claim 6 wherein one hook member is provided on each side of the seat bottom portion, the loops of the straps on each side of the seat bottom portion being received on the transverse portion of one hook member, and the loops of the straps on the second side of the seat bottom portion being received on the transverse portion of a second hook.

9. The seat of claim 6 wherein the seat is padded.

* * * * *

Synthetic polymer

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.

Synthetic polymers are often referred to as "plastics", such as the well-known polyethylene and nylon. However, most of them can be classified in at least three main categories: thermoplastics, thermosets and elastomers.

Man-made polymers are used in a bewildering array of applications: food packaging, films, fibers, tubing, pipes, etc. The personal care industry also uses polymers to aid in texture of products, binding, and moisture retention (e.g. in hair gel and conditioners).

Examples

A non-exhaustive list of these ubiquitous materials includes:

- acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS)
- polyamide (PA)
- polybutadiene
- poly(butylene terephthalate) (PBT)
- polycarbonate (PC)
- poly(ether sulphone) (PES, PES/PEES)
- poly(ether ether ketone)s (PEEK, PES/PEEK)
- polyethylene (PE)
- poly(ethylene glycol) (PEG)
- poly(ethylene terephthalate) (PET)
- polyimide
- polypropylene (PP)
- polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE)
- polystyrene (PS)
- styrene acrylonitrile (SAN)
- poly(trimethylene terephthalate) (PTT)
- polyurethane (PU)
- polyvinylchloride (PVC)
- polyvinylidenedifluoride (PVDF)
- poly(vinyl pyrrolidone) (PVP)

Brand names

These polymers are often better known through their brand names, for instance:

- Kevlar
- Kynar, e.g. PVDF
- Mylar, e.g. polyethylene terephthalate
- Nylon, e.g. polyamide 6,6
- Rilsan, e.g. polyamide 11 & 12
- Teflon, e.g. PTFE
- Ultem, e.g. polyimide
- Vectran
- Viton
- Zylon

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Categories: Polymers

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right or just claim: LEGAL (~ authority) 3: PROPER, FITTING (assured of his ~ place in history — Brian Duff) — **right-ful-ly** \rɪt-ful-ə-ly/ *adv* — **right-ful-ness** *n*

right-hand \rɪt-hand/ *adj* (1592) 1: situated on the right 2 **RIGHT-HANDED** 3: chiefly relied on (~ man)

right hand *n* (bef. 12c) 1 a: the hand on a person's right side b: an indispensable person 2 a: the right side b: a place of honor **right-hand-ed** \rɪt-hand-əd/ *adj* (14c) 1: using the right hand habitually or more easily than the left; also: swinging from right to left (a ~ batter) 2: relating to, designed for, or done with the right hand 3 a: having the same direction or course as the movement of the hands of a watch viewed from in front: CLOCKWISE b: having a spiral structure or form that ascends or advances to the right (a ~ screw) (a ~ double helix of DNA) 4 of a door: opening to the right away from one — **right-handed** *adv* — **right-hand-ed-ly** *adv* — **right-hand-ed-ness** *n*

right-hand-er \rɪt-hand-ər/ *n* (1857) 1: a blow struck with the right hand 2: a right-handed person; *esp*: a right-handed pitcher

right-ism \rɪt-iz-əm/ *n*, often *cap*. (1939) 1: the principles and views of the Right 2: advocacy of or adherence to the doctrines of the Right — **right-ist** \rɪt-ist/ *n* or *adj*, often *cap*

right-ly \rɪt-ə-ly/ *adv* (bef. 12c) 1: in accordance with right conduct: FAIRLY, JUSTLY 2: in the right or proper manner: PROPERLY, FITTINGLY 3: according to truth or fact: CORRECTLY, EXACTLY

right-mind-ed \rɪt-mɪnd-əd/ *adj* (ca. 1586) 1: having a right or honest mind (a ~ citizen) — **right-mind-ed-ness** *n*

right now *adv* (14c) 1: RIGHT AWAY 2: at present

right-o \rɪt-ə/, \rɪ-(tə)/ *interj* (1896) — used to express cheerful concurrence, assent, or understanding

right off *adv* (1790) 1: RIGHT AWAY: at once — **right off the bat**: RIGHT OFF

right-of-way \rɪt-ə-(v)-wə/ *n*, *pl* **rights-of-way** also **right-of-ways** (1768) 1: a legal right of passage over another person's ground 2 a: the area over which a right-of-way exists b: the strip of land over which is built a public road c: the land occupied by a railroad *esp*. for its main line d: the land used by a public utility (as for a transmission line) 3 a: a precedence in passing accorded to one vehicle over another by custom, decision, or statute b: the right of traffic to take precedence c: the right to take precedence over others (gave the bill the ~ in the Senate)

right on *adj* (1925) 1: exactly correct — often used interjectionally to express agreement 2 **usu right-on**: attuned to the spirit of the times

Right Reverend (15c) — used as a title for high ecclesiastical officials

right shoulder arms *n* (1902) 1: a position in the manual of arms in which the butt of the rifle is held in the right hand with the barrel resting on the right shoulder; also: a command to assume this position

right-to-life \rɪt-tə-'li-/ *adj* (1973) 1: opposed to abortion — **right-to-life-er** \rɪt-ə-'li-/ *n*

right-to-work *adj* (1949) 1: opposing or banning the closed shop and the union shop

right triangle *n* (1924) 1: a triangle having a right angle — see TRIANGLE illustration

rightward \rɪt-wərd/ *adj* (1825) 1: being toward or on the right

right whale *n* (1725) 1: any of a family (Balaenidae) of baleen whales having very long baleen, a large head on a stocky body, a smooth throat, and short broad rounded flippers



right whale

right wing *n* (1905) 1: the rightist division of a group or party 2 **RIGHT 8** — **right-wing** \rɪt-'wiŋ-, -wɪŋ/ *adj* — **right-wing-er** \rɪt-'wiŋ-ər-, -rɪt-/ *n*

righty \rɪt-ē/ *n*, *pl* **righties** (1949) 1: RIGHT-HANDER 2

rig-id \rɪ-jəd/ *adj* [ME *rigide*, fr. MF or L; MF, fr. L *rigidus*, fr. *rigere* to be stiff] (15c) 1 a: deficient in or devoid of flexibility (~ price controls) (a ~ bar of metal) b: appearing stiff and unyielding (his face ~ with pain) 2 a: inflexibly set in opinion — **strictly** observed (adheres to a ~ schedule) 3: firmly inflexible rather than lax or indulgent (a ~ disciplinarian) 4: precise and accurate in procedure (~ control of the manufacturing process) 5 of an airship: having the outer shape maintained by a fixed framework — **rig-id-ly** *adv* — **rig-id-ness** *n*

syn RIGID, RIGOROUS, STRICT, STRINGENT mean extremely severe or stern. RIGID implies uncompromising inflexibility (rigid rules of conduct). RIGOROUS implies the imposition of hardship and difficulty (the rigorous training of recruits). STRICT emphasizes undeviating conformity to rules, standards, or requirements (strict enforcement of the law). STRINGENT suggests severe, tight restriction or limitation (stringent standards of admission). **syn** see in addition STIFF

rig-id-ly \rɪ-jɪd-ə-ly/ *adv* (1842) 1: to make rigid ~ to become rigid — **rig-id-i-fi-ca-tion** \rɪ-jɪd-ə-'fɪ-kei-shən/ *n*

rig-id-ly \rɪ-jɪd-ə-ly/ *n*, *pl* **-ties** (1624) 1: the quality or state of being rigid 2: one that is rigid (as in form or conduct)

rig-ma-role \rɪ-gə-'mɑ-rəl, 'rɪ-gə-/ *n* [alter. of obs. *ragman* roll long list, catalog] (ca. 1736) 1: confused or meaningless talk 2: a complex and ritualistic procedure

rig-or \rɪ-'gɔ-r/ [ME *rigour*, fr. MF *rigueur*, fr. L *rigor*, lit., stiffness, fr. *rigere* to be stiff] (14c) 1 a: (1) harsh inflexibility in opinion, temper, or judgment: SEVERITY (2) the quality of being unyielding or inflexible: STRICTNESS (3) severity of life: AUSTERITY b: an act or

instance of strictness, severity, or cruelty 2: a tremor caused by a chill 3: a condition that makes life difficult, challenging, or uncomfortable; *esp*: extremity of cold 4: strict precision: EXACTNESS (logical ~) 5 a *obs*: RIGIDITY, STIFFNESS b: rigidity or torpor of organs or tissue that prevents response to stimuli

rig-or-ism \rɪ-'gɔ-, -rɪ-zəm/ *n* (1704) 1: rigidity in principle or practice — **rig-or-ist** \rɪ-'gɔ-, -rɪ-st/ *n* or *adj* — **rig-or-is-tic** \rɪ-'gɔ-, -rɪ-s-tɪk/ *adj*

rig-or-mor-tis \rɪ-'gɔ-r-'mɔ-r-təs/ also chiefly Brit. \rɪ-'gɔ-r-/ *n* [NL, stiffness of death] (ca. 1847) 1: temporary rigidity of muscles occurring after death

rig-or-ous \rɪ-'gɔ-(ə)-rəs/ *adj* (15c) 1: manifesting, exercising, or favoring rigor: very strict 2 a: marked by extremes of temperature or climate b: HARSH, SEVERE 3: scrupulously accurate: PRECISE **syn** see RIGID — **rig-or-ous-ly** *adv* — **rig-or-ous-ness** *n*

rig-our chiefly Brit var of RIGOR

rijst-ta-fel \rɪs-,tā-fəl/ *n* [D, fr. *rijst* rice + *tafel* table] (1889) 1: an Indonesian meal consisting of rice and a variety of accompanying dishes (as meat, seafood, and vegetables)

Rikks-mål or **Rikks-maal** \rɪks-'mɔl, 'rɛks-/ *n* [Norw, fr. *rik* kingdom + *mål* speech] (1913) 1: BOKMÅL

rile \rɪ-'l(ə)/ *v* **riled**; **riling** [var. of *roil*] (1825) 1: to make agitated and angry: UPSET 2: ROIL 1. **syn** see IRRITATE

riley \rɪ-'l(ə)/ *adj* (1805) 1: TURBID 2: ANGRY

rill \rɪ-'l(ə)/ *n* [D *ril* or LG *rille*; akin to OE *rith* rivulet] (1538) 1: a very small brook

rill \rɪ-'l(ə)/ *v* (1610) 1: to flow like a rill

rill \rɪ-'l(ə)/ or **rille** \rɪ-'l(ə)/ *n* [G *Rille*, lit., channel made by a small stream, fr. LG, *rill*] (1868) 1: any of several long narrow valleys on the moon's surface

rill-et \rɪ-'l(ə)-l(ə)/ *n* (1538) 1: a little rill

rill-ettes \rɪ-'l(ə)-l(ə)-t(ə)/ *n*, *pl* [F, *pl.*, dim. of *rille*, sing., piece of pork, fr. MF, dial. var. of *reille* board, lath, fr. L *regula* straightedge — more at RULE] (1889) 1: cooked shredded meat (as pork or duck) or fish preserved in fat

rim \rɪ-'m/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *rima*; akin to ON *rimi* strip of land] (13c) 1 a: BRINK b: the outer often curved or circular edge or border of something 2 a: the outer part of a wheel joined to the hub usu. by spokes b: a removable outer metal band on an automobile wheel to which the tire is attached 3: FRAME 4c(1) — **rim-less** \-ləs/ *adj*

rim \rɪ-'m/ *v* **rimmed**; **rim-ming** \rɪ-'mɪŋ/ *v* (1794) 1: to serve as a rim for: BORDER (cliffs *rimming* the camp) 2: to run around the rim of (putts that ~ the cup) ~ *vi*: to form or show a rim

rime \rɪ-'m/ *n* [ME *rim*, fr. OE *hrim*; akin to ON *hrim* frost] (bef. 12c) 1: FROST 1b 2: an accumulation of granular ice tufts on the windward sides of exposed objects that is formed from supercooled fog or cloud and built out directly against the wind 3: CRUST, INCRUSTATION (a ~ of snow)

rime \rɪ-'m/ *v* **rimmed**; **rim-ing** (ca. 1755) 1: to cover with or as if with rime

rime \rɪ-'m/ *v* **rimmed**; **rim-ing** (ca. 1755) 1: to cover with or as if with rime

rime \rɪ-'m/ *v* **rimmed**; **rim-ing** (ca. 1755) 1: to cover with or as if with rime

rim-fire \rɪ-'m-'fɪr/ *adj* (1868) of a cartridge: having the priming distributed in the rim of the shell — **rim-fire** *n*

rim-land \rɪ-'m-'lænd/ *n* (1944) 1: a region on the periphery of the heart-land

rimmed \rɪ-'mɪd/ *adj* (1729) 1: having a rim — usu. used in combination (dark-rimmed glasses) (red-rimmed eyes)

rim-rock \rɪ-'m-'rɒk/ *n* (1860) 1: a top stratum or overlying strata of resistant rock of a plateau that outcrops to form a vertical face 2: the edge or face of a rimrock outcrop

rimy \rɪ-'m-ē/ *adj* **rim-i-er**; -est [OE *hrimig*, fr. *hrim*] (bef. 12c) 1: covered with rime: FROSTY

rind \rɪ-'nd/ *n* [ME, fr. OE; akin to OHG *rinda* bark, and prob. to OE *rendan* to rend] (bef. 12c) 1: the bark of a tree 2: a usu. hard or tough outer layer: PEEL, CRUST (grated lemon ~) — **rind-ed** \rɪ-'nd-əd/ *adj*

rinder-pest \rɪ-'nɪd-ər-'pest/ *n* [G, fr. *Rinder*, *pl.*, cattle + *Pest* pestilence] (1865) 1: an acute infectious febrile disease of ruminant mammals (as cattle) that is caused by a virus and is marked by diarrhea and inflammation of mucous membranes

ring \rɪŋ/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *hring*; akin to OHG *hring* ring, OCS *krugŭ* circle] (bef. 12c) 1: a circular band for holding, connecting, hanging, pulling, packing, or sealing (a key ~) (a towel ~) 2: a circlet usu. of precious metal worn on the finger 3 a: a circular line, figure, or object (smoke ~) b: an encircling arrangement (a ~ of suburbs) c: a circular or spiral course — often used in *pl.* in the phrase *run rings around* 4 a (1): an often circular space *esp*. for exhibitions or competitions; *esp*: such a space at a circus (2): a structure containing such a ring b: a square enclosure in which boxers or wrestlers contest 5: a band believed to be composed of rocky fragments revolving around a planet (as Saturn) 6: ANNUAL-RING 7 a: an exclusive combination of persons for a selfish and often corrupt purpose (as to control a market) (a wheat ~) b: GANG 8: the field of a political contest: RACE 9: food in the shape of a circle 10: an arrangement of atoms represented in formulas or models in a cyclic manner — called also *cycle* 11: a set of mathematical elements that is closed under two binary operations of which the first forms a commutative group with the set and the second is associative over the set and is distributive with respect to the first operation 12 *pl* a: a pair of usu. rubber-covered metal rings suspended from a ceiling or crossbar to a height of approximately eight feet above the floor and used for hanging, swinging, and balancing feats in gymnastics b: an event in gymnastics competition in which the rings are used 13: BOXING (ended his ~ career) — **ring-like** \rɪŋ-'lɪk/ *adj*

ring \rɪŋ/ *v* **ringed**; **ring-ing** \rɪŋ-'ɪŋ/ *v* (14c) 1: to provide with a ring 2: to place or form a ring around: ENCIRCLE (police ~ed the building) 3: GIRDLE 2 4: to throw a ring over (the peg) in a game (as horseshoes or quoits) ~ *vi* 1 a: to move in a ring b: to rise in the air spirally 2: to form or take the shape of a ring

\ə/ about \ə/ kitten, F table \ər/ further \ə/ ash \ä/ ace \ä/ mop, mar \au/ but \ch/ chin \e/ bet \e/ easy \ə/ go \ə/ hit \ə/ ice \ə/ job \ŋ/ sing \ə/ go \ə/ law \ə/ boy \ə/ thin \ə/ the \ə/ loot \ə/ foot \ə/ yet \ə/ vision \ə/ k, n, ce, ce, we, fe, \ə/ see Guide to Pronunciation

\ə\ about \ɪ\ kitten, F table \ər\ further \ə\ ash \ā\ ace, \ā\ mop, man
 \aʊ\ out \ch\ chin \e\ bet \ē\ easy \g\ go \i\ hit \i\ ice \j\ job
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 \v\ vet \zh\ vision \a, k, n, œ, æ, ū, \ see Guide to Pronunciation

10. RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

There are no related proceedings or decisions rendered by a court or the Board in any proceeding identified pursuant to paragraph 37 C.F. R. §41.39(c)(1)(ii).